

News Analysis

Despite Moves by Bishops, It Was the Pope's Synod

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Vatican Council II, the great assembly of all Catholic bishops, convened in 1962 by Pope John XXIII and concluded in 1965 under Pope Paul VI, enshrined the principle of collegiality. It proclaimed that the bishops, together with the Roman Pontiff, have "supreme and full power over the universal church."

Reviving an ancient instrument, Pope Paul then convoked a Synod of Bishops, which first met here in 1967. The fourth synod, which began Sept. 27 and ended Saturday, was in many ways like its predecessors—the agenda was set by the Pope, bishops were not given the right to decide anything on their own, and any conclusions were regarded as only advice to the Pope.

This was less than collegiality, and the 200 bishops and other church notables—most of them elected by their colleagues—had found that out quickly. The bishops wanted to discuss the family, but the Pope decided instead that the theme would be "Evangelization in the Modern World." Refusing to interpret that subject narrowly, bishops turned a concern for Scripture into a critique of social, political and economic repression and of their own hierarchical structures. Bishops from Africa pleaded for "indigenization," adapting Roman Catholic worship to local culture. Latin American bishops spoke about "conscientization," participating in the struggle for social, economic and political liberation. Asian bishops insisted on the importance of understanding the great religions of their continent, where Christianity is a minority faith.

West European and North American bishops, acknowledging the inevitability of secularization, wanted against it and emphasized the role of youth as subjects of evangelization and as evangelizers. East European bishops expressed deep concern over obstacles to freedom of religion in Communist countries. Two mentalities vied. The first held that material liberation should be seen only within the context of eternal life. The second stressed the burdens of earthly life.

The bishops seemed divided, between those open to change and those who feared it. Sessions were closed to the public and the press, and accounts by Vatican spokesmen were fragmentary. When Cardinal Felici, a conservative and a specialist in canon law, announced that he would not send drafts of new documents to the

bishops, the Most Rev. Denis Hurley, archbishop of Dublin, South Africa, attacked "this inordinate tendency to keep things secret."

A large majority wanted to conclude the synod by voting for a dynamic set of pastoral propositions, but the cardinals who prepared the document chose instead the easier course of vague generalities.

When a final document was presented to the synod, the bishops decided to reject it. The Most Rev. John Quinn, archbishop of Oklahoma City, was asked at a news conference after the vote whether it would be outrageous to compare the rejected text to "a document that comes out for apple pie and motherhood." He did not hesitate. It was certainly a fair comparison, he said.

In an atmosphere heavy with disappointment and suspicion, bishops clamored to know who was responsible for the betrayal of their wishes. The commission whose job it had been to draw up the conclusions had abdicated its responsibility and left the job to two theologians and then finally to two cardinals.

But only four days remained. There was not enough time to draw up the kind of text the bishops wanted, so they compromised and agreed to let two working groups draft a general message and a simple list of principles, concerns expressed at the synod.

The Verba Sacra

"These things have to surface," said the Most Rev. Angel Fernandez, archbishop of New Delhi. Other prelates joined in welcoming the sudden emergence of a repressed consensus in favor of caution but of enterprise. As though on signal, the synod signified its liberation by abandoning Latin to a tiny minority and expressing itself in the vernacular.

Cardinal Joseph Cardinal Gray, archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, hailed the turn, explaining that he had felt inhibited because his Latin was bad. The Most Rev. Joachim Rahner, bishop of Ruyigi, Burundi, said that the use of Latin had led the bishops to ignore the problems of the world. He suggested that in the next synod there should be an information service for the bishops, to explain to them what was happening in their own synod. Belatedly the meeting had become a scene of direct confrontation and exchanges.

Conceding, in effect, that this synod was at least partially a failure, the bishops urged better working methods next time—in 1977. Documents in modern languages, better simultaneous translations, resort to parliamentary devices such as points of order and broader use of small, working-group sessions were some of the suggestions.

But the Pope had the last word. Addressing the synod, he hailed its achievements, thanked the bishops profusely and then told them bluntly that he was not going to take most of their advice. His task had been assigned by God, the Pope said, and in the church, papal authority was "full, supreme and universal."

"The content of the faith is either Catholic or it is not," said His Holiness, and therefore it would be "dangerous to speak of diversified theologies according to continents and cultures." Local churches would have to accept Rome's authority and not try to set themselves up as final arbiters. "Human advancement, social progress" were fine in their place, but were "not to be excessively emphasized."

"We could not allow false directions to be followed," insisted the Pope, confirming in the end, as he had in the beginning, that this was not only the synod of the bishops, but the Pope's synod.



Lionel Cruse (left) and his cousin Yvan Cruse arrive at Bordeaux court yesterday.

Wine Broker Tells of Pervasive Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

Bordeaux and improve them. There is perhaps a risk, but I didn't invest anything."

"But couldn't it be told in the tasting?" the president asked.

"I leave it up to the experts to decide," Mr. Bert said. "During all the time the fraud went on I never received a complaint from a client on the quality."

The president then asked, "Have you really mixed white wine with red wine?"

"Yes, that happened. A little white doesn't harm the quality when there is too much tannin in the red."

"Yes, but it's not legal."

"No, but it's good," Mr. Bert's assistant, Serge Balar, told the court that he often

saw trucks arriving at Mr. Bert's warehouses filled with cheap wines from the south of France, which later wound up in expensive bottles marked Bordeaux.

Inspection in 1973

The trial is expected to last three or four days with a verdict to come after several weeks. The affair was uncovered last year when the government inspectors began to check on the warehouses of Lionel Cruse.

Mr. Cruse said that the firm, Maison Cruse, bought wine in good faith.

He added: "We always taste our wine with great care. But for the first time we are convinced that we were misled."

His cousin, Yvan, said: "Among wines of six or seven months and among growths of a different region, confusion is possible."

Argentine Terrorists Warn TV, Film Figures, Monzon

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Argentina's rightist "Triple A" death squad seems to have turned its attention to cleaning up sexual morals in show business—and world middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon is one of its targets.

Mr. Monzon, 32, tops one of two new death lists issued during the weekend by the "Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance." The lists named politicians and show-business personalities for threatened "execution."

One list was sent to the Radical party, the biggest party in the opposition to the Peronist government. Eight party officials, including a senator and three congressional deputies, were warned to leave Argentina in 72 hours or face death.

The other list, received by the Argentine Actors' Association, included three actresses and an actor, five television and film directors, a former television station manager and Mr. Monzon.

Starring Role

Mr. Monzon's connection with the group appears to be his starring role in his first film, "La Mary," which appeared here recently. It has some torrid sex scenes.

Radical party leaders sent a copy of the death list to President Isabel Peron, and the actors' association sent a message to Mrs. Peron expressing concern over the threats. Mrs. Peron met today with leaders of nine opposition parties to discuss measures to counter the wave of political killings and assassinations.

Speculation that the actors' list was a hoax because of the non-political character of five of the persons named was dismissed by the actors' association, which held two urgent weekend meetings to discuss what measures to take.

Some leftist show business personalities have already fled after receiving similar threats. The "Triple A" death squad has killed at least 25 persons, including the brother of a former president and little-known labor militants, in the last few weeks.

Nonpolitical Five

The five nonpolitical personalities were Mr. Monzon, actresses Susana Gimenez and Isabel Sarli and film directors Armando Bo and Daniel Tinayre.

Miss Gimenez appeared nude in love scenes with Mr. Monzon in "La Mary."

Miss Sarli has become Argentina's sex symbol. Mr. Bo has directed all her films.

While the actors' association declined to reveal the whereabouts of its threatened members, the police reported that Mr. Monzon had been under arrest in his home town of Santa Fe, after allegedly hitting his wife, Beatriz, during a family birthday party on Saturday night.

Complaint Sworn

Police said Mr. Monzon was arrested early yesterday morning after his wife swore out a complaint against him. They said a judge released Mr. Monzon on his own recognizance after he made a statement at police headquarters, and the case is now in the investigative stage.

Today, Mr. Monzon denied he had been arrested.

The six other threatened show-business personalities have either directed or acted in controversial socio-political films, or are considered leftist sympathizers.

The death squad's moves could be rightist reprisals for killings by Marxist and other leftist Peronist guerrillas in the wave of political violence that has claimed 125 lives since the death of President Juan Peron on July 1.

Yesterday, Bruno Jordan Genta, 64, philosophy professor re-

garded as one of the ideologists of rightist nationalism, was assassinated. He was hit by eight bullets fired by unknown men as he left his home.

Scholars Confront 2 Authors Of Radical Thesis on Slavery

(Continued from Page 1)

Such a Berkeley economist who reanalyzed much of the data in "Time on the Cross" and found the evidence "weak," resting partly on "selective data and dubious assumptions." He challenged the conclusions on the high quality of slave food, shelter and family life, and the book's contention that slave families were seldom torn apart by trading or migration.

Black Viewpoint

There were relatively few black scholars at the meeting possibly because it coincided with the conference of the Association for Afro-American Life and History in Philadelphia. But those who came were generally hostile. For example, Prof. Maurice Alex, an economist at Northwestern University, expressed doubt that the stories of slavery days told by ex-slaves, which form the basis for much of the traditional writing on slavery, could have been so wrong about sexual exploitation, the poor food and other harsh conditions of plantation life.

For his part, Mr. Fogel took a conciliatory stand at the closing session Friday, admitting that the book is "inadequately documented," but defending the basic theme. "Our emphasis was not to deny that slavery was an oppressive system, but that it was within the system for the develop-

ment of black culture," he said, adding, "It seems to me the central problem in the study of slavery is the recovery of black history. It is not learning more details about how the economic system worked."

But even the book's critics conceded it could not be ignored. "It's an important work," said Eugene Genovese, the Marxist historian at Rochester whose own very different work on slavery, "The Slave and the Slaveholder," was published recently. "They have broken open a lot of questions about issues that were swept under the rug before."

Mr. Boudemoune urged the summit to give unequal backing to the FLO's claim, the sources said.

The summit had set for itself a deadline for ending its work at 9 a.m. tomorrow. The prospect of a failure of the summit to present Arab and its allies with a united Arab front before the Nov. 13 opening of the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine had prompted all sides to redouble their conciliatory efforts.

Arab sources said adoption of the final statement would strengthen the FLO's prestige before the UN debate. The FLO delegation came here after a number of diplomatic victories, including France's call for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to have a national homeland, Saudi Arabia's renewed support for Mr. Arafat and the UN's invitation to come to the General Assembly debate.

Arab oil ministers have discussed using the "oil weapon" against the West again and "sought to establish a joint position in response to the threats of the oil-consuming countries," the official Moroccan news agency said today.

No details were disclosed, but officials said the "threats" included recent statements by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the major oil consumers regard the continued flow of oil from their sources of supply as a vital interest.

The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates met yesterday on the sidelines of the Arab summit.

Dutch Women Sentenced

RAMALLAH, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Oct. 28 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced two Dutch women tourists charged with carrying coded messages for Arab guerrillas to 30 months in jail, but suspended all except three and a half months.

The detention of Paula Witkam, 27, and Margareta Heynsbroek, 26, since Sept. 13, will be taken into account so that they could be released by mid-January, court sources said.

Last Friday, Christian Democratic party secretary Amnon Ben-Zion, admitted that they carried a message written in invisible ink from Damascus to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan at the request of an El-Fatah commander.

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French Postal Strike Enters 2d Week; Economy Suffering

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 28 (REUTERS).—The post office strike, the labor unions' first real test of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government, entered its second week today with the economy beginning to suffer. Mail service is paralyzed throughout the country, telephone and telegraph service reduced and postal checking accounts, widely used here, blocked.

Negotiations between the government and the postal unions were broken off last night, with no new meeting scheduled.

The government, which has set firm limits on wage increases as part of its anti-inflation policy, so far has refused to offer the unions anything close to the 200-franc-per-month (\$40) increase the 222,000 postal workers are seeking. Any such settlement, officials here believe, would be followed by similar demands from other civil-service employees.

The postal workers, who frequently have been at the head of wage battles in the past, are trying to win an increase over the 1,450-franc-per-month (\$290) base starting salary of the 2 million public-sector employees. The leaders in this strike have not been the unions themselves, but the mail sorters, who are asking premiums for what they regard as dehumanizing work.

Pierre Lelong, the government under secretary in charge of the post and telephone service, added to the malaise last week when he branded the sorters' work as "stupid," and charged that too many of them were "taking it easy."

So far, the government's main offer has been to reclassify 1,800 temporary mailroom workers as permanent and offer a night-work premium of 35 centimes (one hour) per hour.

The main salary agreement between the government and the civil-service workers was signed last June and called for a 1.65-percent annual increase in the real wage, that is, over the inflation rate.

This is the first postal strike here since the paralysis of May,

1968, and the first serious effects are being felt. Businesses report that orders are dropping off sharply as communication becomes difficult, banks are beginning to feel a squeeze in funds, newspapers are having distribution difficulties.

The newspaper France-Soir reported tonight that Parisians were having difficulty obtaining funds from their postal checking accounts.

As mailbags piled up around the country, one chief sorter was quoted in the press today as saying it would be "two to three weeks" before mail service returned to normal even after a settlement. The accumulation of mailbags at Orly Airport is so great that they are being stacked in hangars.

In other labor disputes, unions representing Electricité de France workers announced tonight plans for strikes on Nov. 5, with cuts in electricity. French television workers will strike tomorrow and Wednesday, with only minimum programming being offered, and 22,000 miners will go off the job beginning Wednesday in the Lorraine area to protest government plans to close the Faulquemont mines.

Venusians Fail To Make Date Near Avignon

AVIGNON, France, Oct. 28 (AP).—About 1,500 people gathered in a field near here yesterday to welcome three Venusians from the planet Venus who a wizard had said would arrive aboard a flying object, according to messengers that he phone received and understood.

The wizard, a 32-year-old Italian mechanic, Antonio de Rosa, told his neighbors last week that three beings from Venus would arrive yesterday at 2 p.m.

The rumor spread and a crowd gathered at the scene. Some brought wine to greet the visitors.

"They are coming. I feel it. They have just started orbiting around the earth," Mr. de Rosa said to calm the crowd as no flying object came in sight.

Finally he yelled that "they will come Jan. 2, 1975, and that will be the most historical day for mankind" as he ran away from the irritated crowd.

Big Oil Spill Off Chile Stirrs Demand for Protection in U.S.

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—A large and dangerous oil spill has provided environmentalists with new evidence in their efforts to impose strict controls on the transportation of petroleum at sea.

The spill, second in size only to the 1967 Torrey Canyon disaster, but largely unnoticed because it took place off the tip of South America, occurred more than two months ago but its size is only now becoming apparent.

As a result of the spill, efforts are being pressed to win enactment of the tougher of two versions of a bill now before Congress to regulate offshore oil-unloading points. Also, a more critical look is being taken at the

use of vulnerable, single-hull tankers.

More than 50,000 tons of crude oil spilled into Chilean waters much of it washing ashore, where the Metula, a supertanker that carried enough petroleum to supply one-tenth of the U.S. daily consumption, ran aground in the Strait of Magellan on Aug. 9.

Only the remoteness and desolation of the area, and the U.S. Coast Guard's use of an emergency pumping system to remove the remaining 140,000 tons of oil from the Metula, kept the spill from becoming a disaster.

Shortly after the Metula was pumped empty and towed to an anchorage in Quintero Bay, Sept. 25, the strait was hit by hurricane that, in the opinion of Coast Guard officials here, would have broken up the vessel.

An oil slick that at one point stretched 65 miles now has subsided, but 75 miles of Chile coast have been fouled by a coating of oil up to three inches deep.

U.S. officials who visited a area said that the bodies of hundreds of penguins and other waterfowl were counted and an official at the Chilean Embassy in Washington said the shells production in the area had been damaged. The straits produce large quantities of king crab.

No cleanup work has begun but the ship's owners—a company of the Royal Dutch Shell group—have retained Englishy Oilton Study Center to make detailed report on the ecological effects.

The oil spilled by the Metula was nearly 50 times the amount leaked by an offshore well in the Santa Barbara channel off California in 1969 and about half the amount lost when the Torrey Canyon, running up the coast of England and France, 1967, had to be bombed and sunk by the British.

But the Metula, a Japanese built 1,067-foot, 206,000-ton tanker was twice the size of the Torrey Canyon and in the view of U.S. government and shipping officials, provided an example of mishaps that can be expected even larger supertankers routinely coastal waters.

Irish Threat

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Gulf Oil and government officials said today that although the big oil spill here appears under control, a further threat to the coastline depended on weather.

An estimated 250,000 gallons of oil spilled into the 250-square-mile Suck Bay from a tanker wrecked, fouling 25 miles of beach, ruining fishing and threatening vacation resorts.

Mansfield Urge Ford Initiative Aid the Economy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mt., said yesterday that President Ford has to take the lead in coming up with specific proposals to solve the nation's economic problems.

The Senate majority leader, appearing on the TV pro "Face the Nation," said he thought wage and price controls would eventually be necessary.

"One man has to take the lead and the government has to follow," he said. "So the lead has to come from the chief of state. He has to come up with specific proposals," Sen. Mansfield said.

He said that the nation's economic situation contains all the elements for a recession, and that the country is in danger of falling into an economic morass.

Asked why he was not pro for his own economic pro before Congress, Sen. Mansfield said he feared that any move might make the political football and prevent the nation's leaders from "looking at a national dilemma."

Final POW Exchange

NICOSSIA, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The final exchange of prisoners held by Turkish and Greek Cypriot authorities took place here today, with each side releasing about 200 detainees.

The Greek Cypriots, taken prisoner after last July's Turkish invasion, were brought from camps and the Turkish Cypriots were the last of 2,000 men detained in Limassol in southwest Cyprus.

Officials added that, in all, 3,308 Turkish Cypriots and 2,479 Greek Cypriots were exchanged.

Greek Cypriots are still looking for more than 5,000 of their relatives listed as missing after the invasion.

6 Abroad Nominated For U.S. Party Talks

LONDON, Oct. 28 (REUTERS).—Six Americans living in Europe have been nominated to represent Democrats abroad at the Democratic party conference in Kansas City on Dec. 6.

The nominees are Susan Gasser of Brussels, Anthony Ryde and Robert Worcester of London, Mark Latham of the Netherlands and Richard Moore and Anthony Fell of Paris.

This is the first time that either of the two political parties in the United States has granted Americans living abroad the right to voting delegates at a party conference.

Arabs Report Feud Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

threw his full support behind Mr. Arafat, demanding that Jordan's future frontier stop on the east bank of the Jordan. King Hussein's grandfather, Abdullah, seized the West Bank from the Palestinians in 1948. Jordan lost the territory to Israel in the 1967 fighting.

Mr. Boudemoune urged the summit to give unequal backing to the FLO's claim, the sources said.

The summit had set for itself a deadline for ending its work at 9 a.m. tomorrow. The prospect of a failure of the summit to present Arab and its allies with a united Arab front before the Nov. 13 opening of the UN General Assembly debate on Palestine had prompted all sides to redouble their conciliatory efforts.

Arab sources said adoption of the final statement would strengthen the FLO's prestige before the UN debate. The FLO delegation came here after a number of diplomatic victories, including France's call for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to have a national homeland, Saudi Arabia's renewed support for Mr. Arafat and the UN's invitation to come to the General Assembly debate.

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No details were disclosed, but officials said the "threats" included recent statements by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the major oil consumers regard the continued flow of oil from their sources of supply as a vital interest.

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Poll Finds Americans Content With Personal Status

by William Chapman

But They Are Worried About State of the Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—Americans remain fairly satisfied with their personal lives, an assessment of national opinion polls taken in the last few years.

The conclusions of the Gallup organization's poll, which is comparable to the one taken last weekend under the "State of the Nation—1974" poll, are that Americans are generally pleased with their lives and expect their lives to improve.

Rate national affairs at worst level in 15 years, and do not expect to get much better. The living and other economic concerns are their most serious problems.

Attitudes are measured on a 10-point rating system, a used in some surveys for

15 years. Persons are shown a 10-point ladder representing a range from the best to worst possible conditions and asked to indicate where they think they stand.

In the national sample of more than 1,000 persons, the average ladder rating for personal affairs was 6.5, exactly the same as it was in a comparable survey conducted in 1959. It has not changed significantly in any of the five surveys conducted since that year.

The authors of "State of the Nation—1974" say this stability calls "into question the assertion by some observers that Americans are less satisfied with their personal lives today than in an idealized past of the 'good old days'."

The public attitude toward the condition of the nation has changed substantially since 1959,

according to the poll, and represents a "deterioration" in the sense of national well-being. In 1959 the national ladder rating was 6.7. In the poll taken in April, 1974, it had declined to 4.8.

The poll was directed by William Waite and Lloyd Free, of Potomac Associates in Washington, and carried out by interviewers of the Gallup organization.

A Sense of Progress

The authors conclude that Americans had "a marked sense of personal progress from past to present and were significantly optimistic about their personal futures."

"In sharp contrast," it said, "the people's assessment of the relative state of their nation... was exceedingly pessimistic. As Americans looked beyond the confines of their personal lives

and surveyed the national scene around them, they were saying in no uncertain terms that there was indeed something 'deeply wrong' with their country."

Asked to describe what problems bothered them most, Americans chose rising prices and the cost of living as the greatest concerns. These were followed closely by concern about violence and crime in American life.

Corruption among government officials ranked fourth on the list. But when asked to evaluate the significance of the Watergate affair, those interviewed ranked it 19th among their concerns.

Foreign Affairs

Like previous polls, "State of the Nation—1974" confirmed that foreign affairs have drop-

ped to the bottom of the list of national concerns—a sharp change from the mid-1960s. In the 1964 survey, the top five items of concern were related to unresolved international affairs and national defense.

In the 1974 survey, however, such issues as conflict with the Soviet Union, the problem of Communist China and the Arab-Israeli conflict are ranked almost at the bottom of the list of public concerns.

"The public... believes that international tensions have eased and there is no longer so much need to worry about external dangers as there was in past years," the authors conclude.

High on the list of domestic concerns were drugs, health insurance, consumer protection, water pollution and fuel shortages.

At the bottom of the list of 30 concerns was an item dealing with "the problems of black Americans."

Landslide Seen for Democrat

The 'Eagleton Affair' Turns Against Senator's Opponent

By Jules Witcover

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28 (WP).—A little grayer now, but just as lively as he was in 1972 when he bounced on and off the Democratic national ticket, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., stood happily before a meeting of the party faithful who, the polls say, will give him a landslide vote and a second term on Tuesday of next week.

Sen. Eagleton was telling them how he and his beagle, Pumpkin, were watching television and heard Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts propose to alleviate the food shortage "by killing off half the cats and dogs in the United States."

"Well, my dog picked up one of her ears when she heard that," Sen. Eagleton related, "so I said to her, 'Pumpkin, Butts says you've got to go.' And then the senator added, as the audience roared and applauded: 'I hope you won't make light of this. I talk to my dog and my dog talks to me. But by all means, never tell George McGovern.'"

And that is how the "Eagleton affair" is treated now, two years after Sen. McGovern dropped the 44-year-old Missourian as the Democrats' vice-presidential candidate on disclosure of his history of mental illness.

'Sympathy Vote'

Sen. Eagleton's opponent in this year's Senate race, 63-year-old former Rep. Thomas Curtis, learned to his chagrin a few weeks ago that any discussion of the 1972 Eagleton-McGovern episode is playing with dynamite. Mr. Curtis accused Sen. Eagleton of "encouraging a sympathy vote for himself" over the affair and called on him to release his medical records, which Sen. Eagleton steadfastly has declined to do on the grounds that his doctors will not permit it.

In a letter to a complaining Eagleton supporter, Mr. Curtis asked: "Is it possible that Mr. Eagleton is conducting a campaign to get people to feel sorry for him because he has problems? And is he so calloused that he and his supporters are falsely spreading the word around that I am calling attention to his mental problems and alleged drinking habits?"

Mr. Curtis wrote that Sen. Eagleton's "mental condition" was "not a major item in the qualifications" to be a senator and hence he was not raising it in this race. It was important, though, in a national candidate, he said, "where the nation's very life may depend upon the chief executive's calmness—for example, pressing the button which might start an atomic war."

Here, Mr. Curtis argued, was where a legitimate issue could be raised against Sen. Eagleton. "Anyone who deliberately fails to inform his own party leaders and seeks to hide this from the public is guilty of a serious breach of responsibility," he wrote.

Letter to Newspapers

Having raised these points, Mr. Curtis said he would not discuss the issue again—and promptly dispatched copies of the letter to St. Louis's two daily newspapers, saying that they had the responsibility to raise the integrity issue in this regard, while he did not.

A storm of criticism against Mr. Curtis followed. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch called the action "an unwarranted personal attack on Sen. Eagleton and 'shabby' campaigning and 'disappointment' in Mr. Curtis."

At Curtis headquarters, the man who approved the letter and has been directing the challenger's campaign is Lynn Nofziger, former aide to the Republican National Committee and the Nixon administration, and once a political adviser to California's Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Nofziger signed up with Mr. Curtis after leaving the cam-

paign of Republican Leo Thorness, the former Vietnam prisoner of war running against Sen. McGovern in South Dakota, when Sen. McGovern singled him out as an alumnus of "the Nixon dirty tricks team."

Sen. Eagleton last week called Mr. Nofziger's presence "an affront to the kind of clean campaigning which Missourians expect and deserve." He charged that there had been "a marked increase in distortions of my records, misleading statements and a general negative campaign" since Mr. Nofziger took over in early September.

Aide Defended

Mr. Curtis, however, defended Mr. Nofziger as "a reputable man" and charged Sen. Eagleton with McCarthyism.

Mr. Nofziger says the letter was part of an effort to challenge Sen. Eagleton's honesty and integrity in the "Eagleton affair" without raising questions about his mental health.

But Mr. Curtis said he does not need to raise this issue anymore because "Eagleton has misrepresented the facts on so many other things." He said Sen. Eagleton is for gun control, deficit spending and school busing, although the senator says otherwise. In a speech at St. Louis University the other day, Sen. Eagleton did, indeed, strike a very moderate posture on all these issues—another frustration of the conservative Mr. Curtis, who is trying to paint the race as a clear-cut right-against-left contest.

In 1968, Mr. Curtis won most of the rural, small-town votes but lost St. Louis and Kansas City by wide margins and lost the election by one percentage point.

Sen. Eagleton is a relaxed and happy warrior as he approaches Election Day. Of the 1972 debacle that seemed then to mark his darkest political hour, he says now: "I came out of it with more pluses than minuses. The ticket was predestined to defeat anyway. In no way did it dampen my enthusiasm with politics. I never was bitter and I never felt I had been victimized."

Extortionist Now

Menaces Water

System in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 28 (AP).—An extortionist, who earlier threatened to sabotage power transmission towers in the Portland area, now has warned that the city's water system may be damaged unless his demand for \$1 million is met, a newspaper, the Oregonian, said.

The extortion threat was made in a letter received by the Portland office of the FBI Tuesday and was signed "J. Hawker," the newspaper said in today's editions.

A person by the name of "J. Hawker" has claimed credit for damaging 11 Bonneville Power Administration towers since Sept. 26. No significant power losses have resulted from the dynamite blasts, the last five of which occurred on the evening of Oct. 16. The BPA has listed damages at \$175,000.

A first letter from "J. Hawker," received by the FBI Oct. 18, asked the BPA to indicate his willingness to pay the \$1 million. The letter threatened a power blackout of the Portland area, which has a population of about 750,000, if the money was not paid but gave no deadline for the payment.

Chess Is Postponed

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Anatoly Karpov was granted a postponement today of tonight's scheduled 17th match in his chess playoff series with Viktor Korchnoi. Mr. Karpov, who is leading the series 2-0, said that he is ill.



Sen. Thomas Eagleton



Thomas Curtis

Italy Set to Cut Power in Winter

ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—Electricity will be cut for up to three hours a week throughout Italy during the winter because of a national power-rationing plan. Enel, the state electricity company, announced today.

The rationing has been made necessary by a shortage of oil for its plants, Enel said. It added that production in Italian petroleum refineries has been cut because they are stocked with unsold gasoline, thus automatically limiting production of fuel for industrial purposes.

British, U.S. Time Shift

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—British summer time ended yesterday and clocks were put back an hour to Greenwich Mean Time. The United States returned to standard time.

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Episcopal Bishops

Episcopal Women Priests Regularly Celebrate Communion

By Marjorie Hyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (WP).—Women priests of the Episcopal Church, ranging in age from 29 to 79, defied four church discipline officers last night by performing the most sacred function of the church—the celebration of communion.

Approximately 1,000 persons burst into the three churches at sunrise-yellow dawn with a massive crowd, marched down the steps of Riverside Church

celebrants were the Rev. Howard, 27, of New York; Allison Cheek, 47, of Va., and the Rev. Edith Peard, 79, of N.J. They were among 11 women who defied the discipline officers in a controversial ceremony last July.

Speakers at last night's service noted the ecclesiastical chaos over this issue. One of them was Dr. Charles Willie, of Harvard University's graduate school of education. Formerly vice-president of the Episcopal Church's House of Bishops, Mr. Willie resigned that post in protest against the Episcopal bishops' ruling that the women's ordinations were invalid.

Dr. Willie declared, "The Episcopal Church finds itself today in a state of sin because of its attempt to prohibit women from participating fully in all phases of church life, including the priesthood." He said last night's service "will break the arrogant idea for all time that men have a special capacity to mediate between God and the people of God, especially with reference to the sacraments."

A black who has led in his

A Matter of Dispute

The right of the women to perform the priestly functions is still a matter of dispute. Experts in canon law have challenged both the opinion of the bishops and their right under church law to rule on the question.

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A black who has led in his



Three women Episcopal priests celebrate Eucharist at Riverside Church in New York. From left: Rev. Allison Cheek, Rev. Carter Heyward and Rev. Jeannette Peard.

church's fight against racism, Dr. Willie drew applause when he said God "is the God of women as well as of men."

Five more of the 11 women who were ordained were present at the service last night but did not participate as priests.

Under canon law, the three women who did celebrate the Eucharist could be subject to church discipline, since they were

not authorized to do so by the respective bishops to whom they are canonically responsible. Both Bishop Paul Moore of New York and Bishop Robert Hall of Virginia indicated before last night's service that they had no plans for stern disciplinary actions.

"Unauthorized persons have celebrated the Eucharist before, and the sky didn't fall in," said Bishop Hall.

Two Months Before Watergate

nt Testifies Mitchell Approved Break-Ins and Wiretaps

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP).—Hunt testified at the cover-up trial today that he had approved the break-in, "big man" had approved intelligence plan call break-ins and wire-

tap the "big man" was, led:

was only one big man in the entire planning. The big man involved, was the attorney R. John Mitchell.

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eral Robert Mardian, and a former attorney for the Nixon re-election committee, Kenneth Parkinson.

Whether or not Mr. Mitchell approved the plan is not at issue in the trial. Instead, the defendants have been charged in connection with covering up high-level involvement in Watergate.

Over protests from defense attorneys, U.S. District Judge John Sirica agreed to a prosecution request to call Hunt as a court witness, which meant that both prosecution and defense attorneys could ask leading questions in an attempt to get him to tell all he knows.

The prosecutors cited several instances in which Hunt allegedly lied to a grand jury after he was given immunity from prosecution in exchange for his cooperation.

Under questioning by Assistant Special Prosecutor Richard Benjamin, Hunt admitted that he had lied at least 12 times since granted immunity from prosecution.

He said he lied about his contacts with former White House Special Counsel Charles Colson and fellow break-in defendant James McCord as well as about his knowledge of the involvement of others in the Watergate break-in.

CIA Agent and Author

Hunt, a former CIA agent and an author of spy novels, told the now-famous story of how he was recruited by Liddy to help develop a political intelligence unit for the Nixon re-election committee.

He testified that Liddy "asked me to help him prepare a budget related to certain projects desired" by Mr. Mitchell, John Dean, then White House counsel, and Jeb Stuart Magruder, then acting director of the re-election committee.

Hunt described how he helped Liddy prepare a budget of nearly \$1 million for a plan code-named Gemstone, which included illegal break-ins, electronic surveillance, as well as kidnapping squads and prostitutes to compromise prominent Democrats.

Liddy's proposed intelligence plans were rejected twice at meetings in Mr. Mitchell's Justice Department office, Hunt said.

But in early April, 1972, Hunt said, the plan was scaled down to a budget of "something under \$350,000" and it was then that Liddy told him "the big man had given his approval."

Asked if the scaled-down plan still contained plans for bugging and illegal entries, Hunt said it did.

Hunt said Mr. Mitchell was to occupy the same hotel suite in Miami Beach—where both parties' national political conventions were held in 1972—as Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

The Democrats met first, and

Bogus \$8 Million Seized in the U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Secret Service agents arrested four men last night and confiscated \$8 million in counterfeit \$100 bills—the biggest such seizure in U.S. history.

The arrests were made in quick succession in different sections of southeast Los Angeles. Agents stopped trucks and searched a gasoline station and a house in the eastern suburb of Cerritos, where the money allegedly was printed.

Mr. Mitchell was to follow Mr. O'Brien in occupying the suite.

'Get Those Bugs Out'

Hunt said Liddy quoted Mr. Mitchell as telling him, "Be sure to get those bugs out before I go in."

Hunt described the break-ins at Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington on Memorial Day weekend in May, 1972, and again on June 17, 1972. The five burglars were caught during the second break-in.

When arrested, the burglars were carrying \$1300 in \$100 bills which Hunt testified was for the purpose of bribing any guards who might interrupt them.

'Hell Breaking Loose'

Two days after the break-in, Hunt said, he met Liddy on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and Liddy told him "all hell was breaking loose at the committee and they wanted me out of town."

An hour later, Liddy canceled the order to leave town, but according to Hunt, they met again two days later, in Los Angeles.

"He told me I should calm down, that everything was going to be taken care of," as he put it, company-style," Hunt said.

He explained that company-style meant CIA-style and that it meant legal fees and family support would be provided.

Hunt and Liddy were arrested later and both are now free pending appeals.

Germans Crack Arms-Deal Ring

SAARBRÜCKEN, West Germany, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Alfred Wilhelm, the Saarland state interior minister, said today that detectives have cracked a ring of illegal arms dealers in the course of a nationwide raid.

Mr. Wilhelm said police arrested four men and that 34 others were being questioned. He also said the officers found quantities of arms, explosives and a "big part" of the 90 anti-tank missiles which disappeared from a U.S. Army base near Heidelberg on Aug. 28.

Mr. Wilhelm said that one of the arrested men had set up contacts with an outlawed Croatian exile organization.

Strike at U.S. Bases

SEOUL, Oct. 28 (UPI).—South Korean workers at U.S. military installations will strike tomorrow to press for a 40-per-cent pay rise, a spokesman said today.

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Puerto Rico has "commonwealth status" within the United States—that is to say, a large degree of local autonomy. There is a political party devoted to independence in the island; it has never mustered more than 5 per cent of the vote. The question of Palestine is so complex that the Arab states themselves cannot agree about it. Yet terrorists have no compunction in using force, far from the areas immediately concerned, to assert, as they say, the will of the peoples involved.

The evidence about the wishes of the Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico is incontestable; just about the Irish, whether in the North or the South, is also expressed at the ballot box. The Palestinians have never been consulted on the same basis. But for all of these there are small groups that claim to represent them with guns and bombs. It is an autocracy of terror, that usually finds greater support outside their movement and outside those who are most directly concerned, and that trades upon a romanticism of revolution to justify destruction and murder. It is, in this tight-knit world, replete with delicate mechanisms for the maintenance of the human community, a dangerous element, both in what it actually achieves in death and disruption and in what it seeks to impose. It is time that the world recognized the common threat, and realized that the mindless gun or bomb is a peril to all.

In the light of past American-Czech relations, the ironies are ample. Immediately after the war, the American government, vigorously representing the interests of nationalized American corporations, pressed their claims (and other political demands) hard. The Czechs balked. Whether a more understanding American attitude might have helped preempt the 1948 Communist coup remains a question that divides American historians. Today, however, some American

Trade with Communist countries is often portrayed by its advocates as a medium of peace. This viewpoint fits the U.S. Calvinist heritage and its economic appetite alike. By its students, however, such trade is seen correctly—as a political as well as an economic activity, one which sometimes enhances direct political ties and sometimes cuts across them. In trade with countries whose economic acts are entirely state-directed, it cannot be otherwise, though Americans, whose own economic acts are at a certain remove from the state, are not accustomed to thinking so. Whether in the Czech case 40 cents on the dollar is a suitable compromise of the corporate claims and national interests involved, we are not prepared to say. The Senate's calendar puts it up to Prague to decide whether to make a new and sweeter offer or to gamble by sticking with its previous one. In any event, we should all understand that, in the dealing with Communist governments, trade and diplomacy are gone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Though he has less of a free hand than in the Nixon days, Henry Kissinger remains an extremely effective negotiator and secretary of state. But the result produced by Ford's warmer line on matters like grain deliveries has started people saying that Kissinger is too soft with the Russians. And certainly those nations negotiating with the Russians have often yielded to the temptation of claiming "concessions" which really consisted of things any normal civilized country would regard as a matter of course. So any easing or emigration restrictions on Soviet Jews must not be confused with genuine liberalization. And in addition, Moscow has still failed to make any substantial contribution to détente. The troop buildup in East Europe remains and new floods of Russian arms are reaching Syria and Egypt. Under these circumstances it would seem worth considering whether the

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

* * *

Despite the bland official communiqué it seems that all did not go quite as smoothly as was hoped in the talks between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev. The main reason seems to be that the Russians are infuriated at the publicity given to assurances from Moscow that Russia would allow Jews to emigrate in return for favorable trade treatment from Washington. This is one more example of the need for private and discreet diplomacy. Americans should realize that sometimes a vow of silence is the best way of reaching a desired objective.

—From the Daily Express (London).

NEW YORK—The Automobile Club of America, determined to test the right of the Park Commissioners to exclude their vehicles from the Central Park, has made a test case. A member rode in the park yesterday and was arrested. He was bailed out and appeared before the police court this morning. The Park Department asked for an adjournment till Tuesday, which was granted. The club's lawyers insist that the park officials violate the city charter in refusing admission to automobiles.

PARIS—Russia was reinstated yesterday to good standing in the European family of nations when the French government sent a telegram announcing that the Soviet government had been accorded *de jure* recognition and that an exchange of ambassadors would be acceptable to France. Thus, seven years after the advent of Bolshevism, the United States remains the only nation which refuses to give recognition to the Soviet authorities until they have taken pledges to conform to international usage and law.



Now Kissinger's Moscow visit has laid the groundwork for the Ford-Brezhnev mini-summit next month, which should in turn help to obtain a SALT agreement by next summer's summit. These Nixon spectacles were just in time for the 1972 election. The 1975 spectacular would be just in time for the 26th Party Congress, as important for Brezhnev as the 1972 election was for Nixon.

powers bent upon a global system, incorporating arrangements for collective security as well as economic and ecological interdependence, the sharing of world resources as well as their protection, participation in producing food for the world's starving as well as its distribution. It is a dream which Kissinger sees, also, as an alternative to his own nightmare of the breakdown of Western

Mann was the more significant because he was a conservative congressman from a conservative district in South Carolina—one that had given Nixon 84 per cent of its votes in 1972. What kind of place was it that could produce such a person? Would the district, like Mann, be changed by Watergate?

The district is in the Piedmont country of South Carolina, the area between the coast and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The town of Greenville is Greenville. Mann was born and still has his home here, and a brief visit to Greenville does enlarge one's understanding of why he did last July.

Out on the highway there is a large factory with a neon sign. Over it is The Gospel Hour Inc. There Oliver P. Green, a long-time radio evangelist, publishes books and pamphlets. A few hundred yards away another sign proclaims the Venus Health Clinic, Female Staff, 10 am-6 pm. A high-pressure saleswoman, she is the focus of the message to customers of the message to park in anonymity.

It is a textile area with a strong anti-union tradition. South Carolina still has a right-to-work law. One of the independent forces in the area is Roger Milliken, the textile magnate who was a close and enduring supporter of

But electronics and all kinds of industries are pouring in. Greenville's population, 64,000 in 1970, is now variously estimated at 80,000 or 100,000, and going up fast. Labor is so short that unemployment is under 2 per cent in the area. New industry is bringing in new people with different ideas.

"There is no such thing any more as the hinterland," Johnson remarked. He was talking about Greenville—and about the United States. For what the visitor feels in Greenville is how intensely American it is, with all the changes and the contradictions. And the ideals.

Questions

Again and again in Greenville the visitor hears troubled questions: How could we have been so wrong about Nixon? Were our institutions strong, or were we lucky? Can democracy survive the economic and social strains of the kind building up in the world

low? Watergate has left its mark. But there was something here before, something idealistically American, that helped to shape James Mann.

President Ford came to Greenville the other day on a campaign tour. Only 800 tickets were sold for a \$100-a-plate lunch in hall that could seat 2,000. Probably not too much should be made of that, politically, but there is a sense of disappointment in Ford. A banker, an insurance underwriter, an advertising executive wondered why he did not ask more of the American people—ask what the times demand.

In the end that may be the message of Greenville: just as in the Watergate experience, the people of this country have more courage and more common sense than their leaders appreciate.

Union. Men and women in prominent positions, with important jobs or unusual training, have often been denied permission to emigrate. Hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, have been fired from their jobs the moment they applied for exit visas.

Jews Harassed

In dozens of well documented cases, the Russians have harassed certain Jews who sought to emigrate. They have arrested Jews, sent their children to the army, trumped up criminal charges against them, denied them means of livelihood and even food to eat. While many left, many others suffered.

Soviet Jews interpreted all this as a policy of selective intimidation intended to discourage the most talented and best placed Jews from trying to emigrate, while Jews from working backgrounds and particularly those from non-productive areas (such as housewives, doctors, lawyers, etc.) were left to suffer.

A key test of their good intentions. If they try to find holes in this new agreement to apply it irregularly, Sen. Jozson can be counted on to be as much of a protest as he can if the Soviets violated the existing BALT treaties. The signal protest could be effective.

So if they have not managed to make the Soviets permit to have saved to Jackson and the majority of states and representatives supported him. By Russian standards this is a humiliation put to a vote in the Soviet Union. A large majority of proud citizens would almost certainly reject such a compromise.

Some Kremlinologists will

For several years, many members of the Jewish intelligentsia defied the implied warning of the official line, and applied to emigrate despite the dangers. During the last year or so, however, fewer people from this group have decided to leave. They conclude that the compromise desperate act by a Soviet government that feels it cannot live without American trade investments. Someone who spent the last three years in Soviet Union cannot accept this.

Shape of Economy

By Western standards the Soviet economy is in bad shape. The Soviet Union has no foreign exchange, and its share has mastered money through. They are eager American credits, products investments, and this country must have influenced the Soviet's decision on emigration. The Soviet Union's economic future does not depend on United States. The men in Kremlin appear to have their interests and considerations, and should be unknown, economic compromise an alternative.

no "punitive actions against individuals seeking to emigrate," specifically including firing them from their jobs, demoting them or subjecting them to public criticism.

The Kissingler letter also includes an admission that some kinds of "obstacles" were "eventually used in the past" to intimidate Soviet citizens seeking exit visas. These will no longer be employed, the secretary informed.

It is really means what it is to, the Soviet compromise. Perhaps the first impressively confident decision these leaders have ever taken. Also a significant sacrifice of sovereignty on behalf of d and trade.

It is not what it seem the Soviet leaders do intend to live up to Kissingler surmise. ~~destitute will be in~~ surmise.

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Mrs. Trudeau Tells of Strains

Her Role as Leader's Wife Led to Hospitalization

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (UPI)—A candid interview for a Canadian television program at night, Margaret Trudeau told how the "frustrating" role of being the young wife of a Prime Minister had contributed to her recent hospitalization for psychiatric treatment.

The sudden change from life her youthful circle in Vancouver, where she often wore jeans and went barefoot, to the realities of life as the 22-year-old bride of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in a guarded official residence in Ottawa, was "a total catastrophe in terms of my identity," she said.

"I prepared myself for my marriage to Pierre Trudeau but didn't prepare myself for my marriage to the Prime Minister," said Mrs. Trudeau, 26, a daughter of a former cabinet minister.

She and Mr. Trudeau, who 36 years her senior, were married in 1971. They have two sons, Justin, 2 years and 10 months old, and Sacha, 10 months old.

Mrs. Trudeau described in an interview numerous difficulties in adjusting to life as Prime Minister's wife, including the pressure of being in the public eye.

Flower Child
Just to begin with," she said, "we never had servants at home and I didn't know how to deal with servants. I didn't know whether they were my friends. I certainly wasn't going to order them around. I'm

too much of a flower child for that. I wanted to serve them instead of them serving me."

The "sudden interest" of the press was one of the experiences she found "very enlightening."



Mrs. Pierre Trudeau

ing," she told the interviewer, Carol Taylor of the commercial CTV television network. "I wasn't ready for it," Mrs. Trudeau said.

"I long for the day when I will no longer be the Prime Minister's wife, when I can just be Pierre's wife," she said. She described her distress at being guarded constantly by the police, unable to shop by herself or to go out with friends for a hamburger and chips and a Coke.

"You just long to walk along and not hear footsteps behind you," she said, alluding to the guards, whom she looks upon as her "big brothers."

"It's all sort of, you know, a little bit of posturing, a little bit of formality," she said of being a Prime Minister's wife. "I'm pretty much of an out-front, straightforward chick and I get a bit confused by the expectations. It's certainly not the glamorous exciting life people think it is."

"I can't wait until my children can live in an ordinary environment," she said, referring to the "constant threat of violence" suggested by the presence of armed guards.

Active in Campaign
Mrs. Trudeau, often described as a "private person" herself, insisted on shielding her wife from publicity until she campaigned with him, at her own wish, all across Canada for last July's election.

Mrs. Trudeau's attractive appearance and articulate, if artless, speeches were said to have helped significantly in the overwhelming victory of her husband's Liberal party, which had almost lost an election 18 months before.

After a "letdown" following the excitement of the election campaign, Mrs. Trudeau entered what she called a "crisis stage" in her life, which led her to consult a psychiatrist and subsequently enter a Montreal hospital.

"I found myself very thoughtful about what I as a human being could do while at my husband's side," she said of her depression. "I didn't want to just be caught in the role of a politician's wife and I wanted to have a chance to think about things and to be away from the strains of household and children and just retreat and it seemed to me that the best way to do that and with the help that I probably needed, because I was crying a lot was to seek medical help."

The interview was recorded at the Prime Minister's residence on Oct. 16.

Woman Who Killed Attacker

Garcia Case Appeal to Argue On Trauma Effects of Rape

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The prison sentence of five years to life imposed last week on Inez Garcia for killing a man she said had helped to rape her will be appealed in a move that will seek to re-examine attitudes about women, rape and the law.

Charles Garry, attorney for the 30-year-old woman, said that he had filed a notice of appeal in the Superior Court of California, "only recently being talked about by society in general," would be the basis of his effort to win a new trial.

Mrs. Garcia, convicted of second-degree murder after a month-long trial in Monterey, was sentenced to the maximum prison term by Judge Stanley Lawson. "I think this woman is dangerous, frankly," he said.

Booed by Audience
When his remarks were greeted with boos from women in the audience, he said:

"I want to tell the thousands of ladies who signed petitions supporting Mrs. Garcia that 'this nation has a government by men' and not a government by women. One man cannot execute another, he said, and Mrs. Garcia had no right to take the law into her own hands."

Mrs. Garcia said in her trial that she was raped outside her home last March 19. Immediately afterward she pursued her two attackers and, after 20 minutes, killed one.

The prosecution said that there had been no rape, and that the killing stemmed from a fight with the men.

In an interview, Mr. Garry discussed the legal controversy that has developed over the case. He charged that the judge had refused to allow him to explore thoroughly the sociological and psychological question of rape as it affects women in general.

He specifically wanted to show that her violent reaction was in some respects typical of the hysteria and trauma that, he said, some studies indicate many women experience after being raped.

His appeal, he said, will assert that the court's understanding of rape should be expanded to accept the concept that rape is a traumatic experience that is not always immediately apparent and, "in some extenuating circumstances, constitute a legally justifiable homicide."

The case has provoked discussion in legal and feminist circles of the question whether such trauma does justify violence or homicide.

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Saigon Is Acting to Head Off Protests on National Holiday

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Navy Cmdr. John McCain 3d, who spent five years as a prisoner of war in Hanoi, slipped a whiskey and soda on his hotel terrace and looked out at an expanse of empty downtown streets blocked with barbed wire.

If Cmdr. McCain and the other veterans who accompanied him here to observe South Vietnam's National Day festivities are concerned about being caught up in the atmosphere of mounting political dissent against the government, they are not discussing it publicly.

"We've seen some independence days in North Vietnam," said Cmdr. McCain carefully, to a reporter, "and this is the chance for us to see what the situation in South Vietnam is like."

The situation will be turbulent if the many anti-government groups are able to bring off the demonstrations they have planned for this week of National Day celebrations marking the 1963 military coup which overthrew President Ngo Dinh Diem.

Later this week the Vietnamese press corps, the Catholic anti-corruption movement and other groups plan to demonstrate for press freedom, peace, an end to corruption and other reforms.

The government has begun what appears to be a large-scale campaign to thwart demonstrations by isolating their leadership in homes and offices and by following and harassing them.

There is a massive daily police presence in central Saigon, aimed at keeping potential demonstrators from reaching significant national landmarks such as the National Assembly building, which was the scene of a violent demonstration a week ago.

Cmdr. McCain's hotel, the Continental Palace, is located next to the National Assembly. All the streets leading to both buildings were blocked off with barbed wire today.

Unarmed police waved Vietnamese citizens out of the area, but at one point, a Catholic priest and a Buddhist monk were escorted by opposition deputies into the Assembly building where they issued statements calling President Nguyen Van Thieu a "dictator."

Groups of Buddhist monks and nuns who planned to demonstrate today were stopped by police from leaving their pagodas. The nuns began a hunger strike to protest police action.

Cmdr. McCain said that he had not been much aware of Saigon politics until arriving here.

"I hate to say it with you guys [journalists] stationed here and all," he said, "but I don't think anybody in the States wants to read anything about Vietnam anymore."

Cmdr. McCain, a Navy pilot, was shot down in October, 1967, and released in March, 1973, as a result of the Paris agreement.

Cmdr. McCain and his group arrived in Saigon last night as guests of the Vietnamese government. He talked about how "drab" Hanoi is compared with bright and busy Saigon, adding, "Of course, we bombed them pretty badly."

At the next table, three more former POWs and the leaders and ex-leaders of several U.S. veterans groups were also having a drink.

One of the veterans' leaders who was not a POW, an older man said, "A correspondent told us there are some disabled veterans who want to see us, but the government won't let them."

"I took a walk at six this morning. Hell, I walked all over downtown and I didn't see any disabled veterans," he said.

Fighting Near Hue
SAIGON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Government and Communist forces lost more than 100 men killed or wounded in ground fighting and shelling southeast of Hue yesterday, the Saigon command reported today.



Mrs. Inez Garcia

Hull of QE 2 Is Gashed in Dock Crash

Caused by a Storm; Departure Delayed

CHEERBOURG, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The British passenger ship Queen Elizabeth 2 ripped loose from its mooring in a 100-kilometer-an-hour wind last night, injuring two longshoremen on the dock and tearing a 30-foot-long slash in its side, maritime authorities said today. Its departure for New York will be delayed at least two days, officials said.

None of the approximately 1,600 passengers aboard the liner was injured, the authorities said. Doctors at a Cherbourg hospital today amputated both legs of one of the longshoremen at mid-thigh.

The other longshoreman was injured slightly and was recovering at home.

Southampton to N.Y.
Maritime authorities said the QE 2 docked at Cherbourg from Southampton, England, and had been scheduled to depart in a few hours for New York.

They said the QE 2 crashed against a dock, ripping open the hull of the 963-foot-long ship about 14 feet above the water line.

Provisional Repairs
An agent from Lloyd's insurance company arrived from London and decided that the ship should receive provisional repairs in Cherbourg which will take 48 hours.

The inspector of navigation for Cherbourg harbor, Guy Delaunay, will decide Wednesday whether the QE 2 is fit for the transatlantic voyage. If not, the liner will steam to Southampton for more repairs. The passengers then would have to disembark and find other transportation to New York, maritime authorities said.

The authorities said 12 luxury cabins on the liner were ruined when fire extinguishers broke open under the impact of the crash and spewed out chemicals.

First Typhoid Death In German Outbreak
STUTTGART, Oct. 28 (UPI).—An outbreak of typhoid fever in southwest Germany today produced its first fatality when a 33-year-old man died of the fever in a hospital at Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, public health authorities said.

They also reported that the number of confirmed typhoid fever cases has now reached 143. Doctors said that they were still seeking the source of the infections, which broke out about 10 days ago.

Obituaries

U.S. Archaeologist Rodney Stuart Young

W YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI).—W Stuart Young, 77, the archaeologist who directed the excavations at Gordium, Turkey, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, died Friday in New Springs, Pa.

Mr. Young had lived in the 70 miles southwest of Ankara for 10 years. The excavations were at the site of the Phrygian city dominated that part of Asia in the 8th and 7th centuries BC.

Among the finds that he uncovered in 24 years of digging a palace believed to have inhabited by King Gordias IV and his son, King Midas, a legendary golden touch, also uncovered a gaudy tomb that probably contained the body of King Gordias.

criptions that he found on pottery at the site led to speculation that the Phrygian ruler had been the first Westerner to use an alphabet.

site also contained an ancient city built on Phrygian ruins, and Mr. Young uncovered numerous tombs dating that period.

Young was professor and man of classical archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania and curator of the museum's Mediterranean section, was the president of the archaeological Institute of America from 1968 to 1972.

William Chapin Seitz
W YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI).—William Chapin Seitz, 60, art professor and former curator at the Museum of Modern Art, died Saturday at a hospital in Chappaqua, N.Y.

Mr. Seitz received his education at Princeton and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City Art Museum.

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Frederick A. O. Schwarz

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Frederick A. O. Schwarz, 72, a senior partner in the New York law firm of Davis, Polk & Wardwell, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

Mr. Schwarz spent his entire professional career with the Davis, Polk firm except for two short leaves. The first covered six months in 1930-31, when he ran the P.A.O. Schwarz key business, which had been founded by his grandfather in 1863.

He continued as chairman of the board of the company until 1962, when a controlling interest was sold outside the family, and as a director afterward.

Mr. Schwarz again left his law firm in 1953-54 and spent more than a year in West Germany as general counsel to the U.S. high commissioner, James Conant.

At Davis, Polk, Mr. Schwarz had been active in its leadership and administration. He guided and advised his clients in business and corporate law and in financing.

Carl Brinitzer
LONDON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Carl Brinitzer, 67, the voice of Britain in broadcasts beamed to Germany during World War II, has died, his family announced.

Mr. Brinitzer fled to Britain after Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s and joined the German-language service of the BBC.

Edmond Lanier
PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Edmond Lanier, 68, who was president of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—the French Line—from 1964 to 1973, died yesterday.

Mr. Lanier started working for the French Line in 1932 and worked up to the presidency.

James M. Cox Jr.
MIAMI, Oct. 28 (AP).—James M. Cox Jr., 71, board chairman of the Cox Enterprises newspaper publishing chain and Cox Broadcasting Corp., died yesterday at a hospital here following a two-month illness.

Mr. Cox assumed control of the communications network in 1957 after the death of his father, James M. Cox. His father was a three-time governor of Ohio and was the unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate against Warren G. Harding in 1920.

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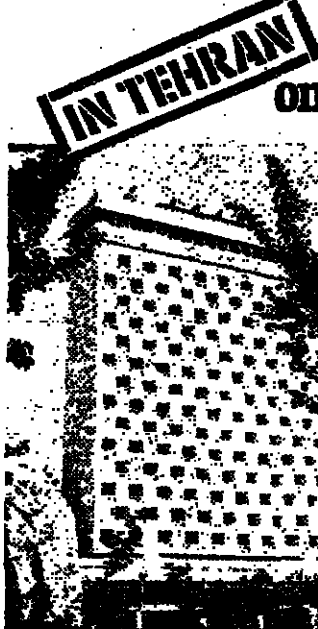
Malta to Become A Republic Soon

VALLETTA, Malta, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said yesterday that Malta will become a republic under a new constitution to be introduced before the end of the year.

Mr. Mintoff said at a rally here for his Labor party's supporters that government and opposition legislators are meeting regularly to draw up the constitution.

Malta cannot continue with a constitution which makes Britain's Queen Elizabeth II its monarch, Mr. Mintoff said. "She has not done any harm to us," he said. "We respect her and her family, but she is not Maltese." He did not indicate whether Malta would stay in the British Commonwealth.

78-Car Kuwait Pile-Up
KUWAIT, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Seventy-eight cars collided on a fogbound road north of Kuwait city yesterday, injuring 15 persons. It was the country's biggest highway pile-up.



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BUSINESS

FINANCE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Motorola to Buy Hunt Chemical

Motorola and Philip A. Hunt Chemical Corp. have agreed in principle for Motorola to acquire Hunt for stock valued at about \$180 million. Hunt Chemical is a leading independent manufacturer of platemaking and photographic chemicals. Motorola, a manufacturer of electronic equipment and components, will exchange 0.535 share of the common stock for each of 5,550,561 common shares of Hunt Chemical outstanding. A definitive agreement remains to be negotiated for submission to the boards of both companies and stockholders of Hunt Chemical for approval. While the precise form of the transaction has not been determined, it is expected to be structured as a tax-free reorganization on a pooling-of-interest basis. The diversification move by Motorola closely follows its decision to divest itself of its failing television business. That was sold earlier this year to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., a Japanese manufacturer, for what industry sources estimated at a price of slightly under \$100 million. The sale probably made the acquisition of Hunt possible, analysts say.

Temporary Shutdowns Seen at Ford

Ford Motor is expected to institute some temporary plant closings next month to help hold down its relatively high U.S. inventories of unsold small cars. Meanwhile, starting this week, 850 hourly workers in six locations will be laid off indefinitely. Ford is expected to resume its pattern of temporary plant closings early next month as its supplies of Fords are still large enough to last 75 days at current low selling rates and its stock of small Mustang II sports cars has crept up to the equivalent of 75 days' sales. Ford's overall inventory stands at a more

manageable 54 days. Sources expect the company to close its New Jersey plant for at least a week next month, temporarily idling some 3,400 workers, and it may be forced to cut production at its big Dearborn assembly plant, which employs almost 5,000 workers. Meanwhile, its U.S. affiliate hopes to formally sign agreements this week on the two-year, \$68-million wage contract negotiated earlier this month. The agreement calls for average wage increases of about 3.5 per cent in the first year of the agreement and 4.1 per cent over the entire two-year period.

VW Offers New Inducement to Quit

Volkswagenwerk is offering another 6,000 employees lump-sum payments to persuade them to quit their jobs. Those cancelling their contracts voluntarily will receive between 5,000 and 9,000 deutsche marks each. The offer is especially directed at piece-rate and white-collar workers. Nearly 11,000 workers have left VW this year, including 3,451 who accepted the first special bonus scheme this summer. The company says its new offer is necessary to reduce its 115,500 work force at a time of slackening sales at home and abroad.

Creusot Denies Iranian Bid

Creusot-Loire, a major French specialty steels concern and manufacturer of nuclear power plants, denies a French press report that Iran would acquire an interest in the company. "I am authorized by management to deny the report," an official said, without elaborating. The report, in Le Figaro, suggested that Iran would purchase between 20 and 25 per cent of Creusot's capital, as part of a previously announced deal under which the company is to build a 150-million-franc (about \$30 million) plant in Iran for production of specialty steels.

Interest of 10 Per Cent Is Unprecedented

Swiss Retailer's Bond Irks Government

By Victor Lusinchi

ZURICH, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Karl Schwertli, a slight man whose graying hair alone betrays his 57 years, sees himself as a modern William Tell who is using the chain of Demeter discount stores he owns as a crossbow in a fight to right the injustices suffered by the humble.

For most of the Swiss business and financial community he is an astute merchandiser who, as one banker says, "enjoys being a maverick."

A firm believer in the saying that the "bigger they are the harder they fall," Mr. Schwertli has just gone down to the mat—and apparently come up the winner—in a battle with the Finance Ministry and the Swiss National Bank.

The latest encounter with the government was brought on by Mr. Schwertli's offering to the customers of his 118 stores (selling some 1,000 nonperishable food and other household items) an opportunity to put their savings in 100-franc (about \$34) certificate-of-deposit type bonds bearing 10-per-cent interest.

For every purchase of at least 25 francs worth of goods, the customer was to get a coupon entitling him to purchase a 10- to 18-month bond by paying 10 francs.

Sets Precedent

Such interest rates for the small investor are unheard of here, where savings accounts bring a maximum of about 6 per cent under certain conditions and the big banks offer, at the moment, about 6.75 per cent on certificates-of-deposit but of three- to four-year terms and for much higher minimum amounts.

Mr. Schwertli made his certificates all the more attractive by offering to still pay 7-per-cent interest on an annual basis to any holder who wished to redeem his certificate at any time before 12 months.

Rejecting the often-heard suggestion that his certificates of deposit were a publicity stunt, Mr. Schwertli stated that he was only concerned with repaying the

"injustice" done the small wage earner by offering him an interest rate approaching that obtainable only by the wealthy because of the big amounts they have to invest.

Whatever the motives, his certificates "cut right across the bow" of the Swiss National Bank's interest and tight-credit policies, a private banker said. Contending that the certificates were actually a bond issue that required its authority to be launched, the

Toshiba Net Slumps 25%

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Net profit declined by 25 per cent at Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) in the half year ended Sept. 30, the electrical equipment and appliance maker reported today.

Earnings totaled 735 billion yen (\$24.5 million), down from 987 billion yen in the same period a year earlier. Sales were 423.5 billion yen, up from 363.3 billion yen. Toshiba set an unchanged 3-yen semi-annual dividend.

The company said higher labor and raw material costs caused the profit decline.

Toshiba said today it will lay off 1,600 of its 6,000 employees at its Elmhurst factory in western Japan for a total of seven or eight days in the three months beginning November, Reuters reported. The factory produces cathode ray tubes and fluorescent lamps.

Reed Earnings Gain

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Reed International Ltd. said today its net profit rose to £21.6 million in the half year ended Sept. 30, up from £14.3 million a year earlier.

Sales rose to \$453.5 million from \$377.1 million. The paper, packaging and printing company set an interim dividend of 5.17 pence, equivalent to 7.72 pence gross, up from 6 pence.

Brokers' Merger Effective in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ).—The merger of four stock firms to form Capel-Cure Carden & Co., which will be one of London's largest broking firms, became effective today.

The firms merging are Capel-Cure Carden & Co., Myers & Co., Morell, Johnson, Lamb & Co., and Morris Oakley Richardson & Glover.

The new firm will have 42 partners and 280 staff. Somerset Gibbs, senior partner of the new firm, said: "Our aim is to diversify and upgrade the quality of services which we can offer our clients, services which will benefit from the increased research specialization and economies of scale."

The merger is one of about 25 this year among members of the London Stock Exchange, caused mainly by lessened volume and poor market conditions which have led to share prices being at their lowest levels in 16 years.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
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Tokyo Market Prices Slump

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The Tokyo stock market continued its steep slide today amid political unrest and a deepening recession in the Japanese economy.

Dealers are calling the decline the "Bungei Shunju shock" after the magazine listed in an article what it claimed were Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's private and political financial dealings.

The article has set off shock waves and is even threatening the political future of the prime minister, who left today on a 12-day tour of New Zealand, Australia and Burma.

Another reason for depression on the stock market today was the collapse of Yamato Woolen Textile Manufacturing Co., a medium-sized firm.

Slump in Industry

Its collapse—has not yet been determined—has set off a seeking court permission to reconstruct itself under the corporation rehabilitation law—is a potent indicator of the seriousness of the slump in the textile industry and also the overall recession affecting the country.

Losses on the stock market were spread over a wide front, with the market average falling 99.95 to close at 3,403.61.

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\$800 Million Said Offered For Aramco

Report Says Sandis See Pact by February

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has offered \$800 million to complete its take-over of Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported today.

In New York, an Aramco spokesman said the company has no "information regarding a reported financial offer by Saudi Arabia for a complete take-over of the company. We never heard of such an offer," the spokesman said.

King Faisal's government hopes to complete nationalization before next February, the newspaper reported in a dispatch from Riyadh.

Four U.S. companies—Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Mobil and Exxon—own 40 per cent of Aramco. The Saudi government acquired a 60 per cent holding under a participation agreement concluded earlier this year.

Aramco handles 95 per cent of Saudi Arabia's 8.3 million barrels a day production.

Al Anwar quoted Saudi government officials as saying they expect the agreement to provide for a transitional period of five to 10 years for training Saudi personnel to run the country's oil industry.

Rally Reduces Loss on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (JHT).—Prices closed moderately lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, recovering much of a steep early loss, but there was little trading volume behind the recovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.35 to 632.84. It was

off about nine points at its low for the day.

Declining issues moderately outran gains about 780 to 830. Issues declining led by more than 5-to-1 in early trading. Volume totaled 10.54 million shares compared with 13.65 million shares yesterday.

Brokers related early selling to

continuing layoffs and production cutbacks in the auto industry along with General Motors' report after the market closing Friday of a 64-per-cent decline in third-quarter net. Analysts said some decline had been expected, but not as deep as one as reported.

Analysts added there appeared to be little news behind the late recovery though they noted that banks continued to cut their prime rate, some to 11 1/4 per cent and others to 11 per cent.

In auto stocks, Ford fell 7.8 to 29 1/4, Chrysler was 9 3/4, off 1.2, and General Motors 31 7/8, off 1.4.

General Consolidated "B" was active and closed at 3 1/4 unchanged. A block of 125,000 shares of the issue traded at 3.

Murphy Oil slumped 1 7/8 to 19 7/8. With many oil companies reporting sharply higher earnings, Murphy said third-quarter net fell to 96 cents a share from \$1.20 a year earlier.

Gold mining stocks were active and strong with bullion prices rising abroad. ASA advanced 5 3/8 to 88 1/8, Campbell Red-lake was 39 1/8, ahead 1 7/8, Dome Mines 87, up 4 1/2, and Homestake Mining 49 7/8, ahead 4 1/8.

Sugar stocks were sharply higher as sugar prices continued to rise. Holly gained 3 to 35 1/4, Amstar was 32 5/8, up 1 1/2, and Suckert 11 3/8, ahead 3 3/8.

Burlington Industries advanced 3 4 to 16 1/2. The company said a unit was discontinuing a line of pantyhose it had been test marketing.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.05 to 6742.

The most active issue was Houston Oil & Minerals, closing at 27 1/4, up 3 1/4, on a volume of 154,100 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.10 to 61.04.

In Chicago most farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade but corn futures survived the selling pressure.

Soybeans fell the allowable limit of 30 cents a bushel and soybean oil closed under the limit of 150 points. Trading limits in the two commodities were expanded by 50 per cent for three days, starting today, after both had closed the limit losses for three days. Soybean meal prices at the close were irregular.

Wheat futures were down about 15 cents and oats were irregular, but corn was up 3 cents a bushel.

To Our Readers

The New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange have added a half-hour to their trading day, closing at 4 p.m. N.Y. time. This became effective on Oct. 1. However, with the end of Daylight Saving Time in the United States last weekend, it has become impossible for the International Herald Tribune to supply closing prices of the stock exchanges in New York and still make major airline, rail and truck connections for distribution of the newspaper.

Until New York reverts to Daylight Saving Time—Feb. 27—or the markets return to the normal workday, the Herald Tribune will be unable to provide closing quotations of the stocks carried in New York. It will, however, provide the quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. It will also provide a final market summary and will base its stock market story on the final closings.

U.S. Firms' Profit Rises 28%

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP).—First National City Bank said today that a preliminary analysis of after-tax profits of 853 corporations showed that the average 36-per-cent third-quarter gains were "not the result of a surge in petroleum profits."

Citibank's economists also noted that the earnings increases over

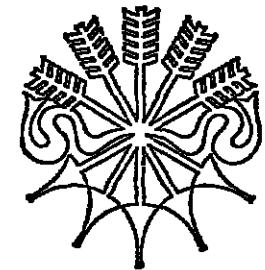
a year ago "almost entirely reflected inflated dollar volume, not higher profit margins," and were distributed unevenly over the 30 industry groups studied.

The total profit of 13 petroleum firms was \$1.670 billion and accounted for nearly 18 per cent of the total profit of \$9.286 billion reported by all the firms, Citibank said. But the average earnings increase of 45 per cent for the petroleum industry was exceeded by eight other industry groups.

Heading the list of gainers by group were common carrier trucking, up 209 per cent from the third quarter of 1973; iron and steel, up 175 per cent; other transportation, up 152 per cent; nonferrous metals, up 105 per cent; paper, up 67 per cent, and chemicals, up 66 per cent.

Five Sectors Declined

Five industry groups showed declines over third-quarter profit in 1974. They were aerospace, down 21 per cent; electrical equipment and electronics, down 11 per cent; instruments and photo goods, down 8 per cent; other manufacturing, down 6 per cent, and textiles, down 5 per cent.



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Pension Fund Performance

Pension and Charitable Fund Report at 30 September, 1974



Total return (capital change plus income) on funds under management*

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* Median time-weighted rate of total return (based on quarterly calculations by independent consulting actuaries) for all sterling denominated pension and charitable portfolios with full management discretion, equivalent to approximately 70% by value of all pension and charitable portfolios managed or advised at end of relevant periods. Three years ended 31 December 1973; compounded median return expressed as an annual rate. Nine months ended 30 September 1974: provisional figures.

† Cumulative performance figures from appointment (prior to 30 September 1973) to latest available date for all fully discretionary pension funds where data has been made available by trustee.

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Germany Sets Terms for Firms' Fusion

WEST GERMANY, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—West German government plans to create a giant new oil and energy concern today with the announcement of terms of a merger in the big power firm and the oil company Gel-

fa, which is 40-per-cent owned by the Bonn government, private shareholders in four VEBA shares for five they hold plus 30 marks in cash.

Members, in which the government has a 53.3-per-cent interest, it agrees with the union all West German firms. It recommends that others accept the offer. take-over would bring a late-dominated giant on national oil scene. two companies have a capital totaling 1.23 billion and a joint annual turnover of 20 billion DM. They a total of 73,000 workers, winter's oil crisis revealed many's total dependence on oil and the government decided to press for such a merger, over a ban by its own anti-trust law.

It has been administering energy as a trustee since 1971. The two firms have in oil, natural gas, coal, and hydro-electric power, enrichment and related activities. said its offer exceeds by cent the exchange value of the three firms of valuation rated one VEBA between 1.7 and 1.8 Gel- or an average of four or every seven Gelsenbergs

France Said Eye Link Computers

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—The government is reported to deny the possibility of a tie between Cie. Internationale de l'Informatique (CII) and U.S.-French computer firm Honeywell-Bull.

Some would be designed to enhance France's position in the computer market.

formed last year by CII of West Germany and of the Netherlands. sources said.

Both CII and Bull declined to comment. French In-

formation would have a majority in the proposed merged Honeywell-Bull group. Honeywell U.S. now owns 66 per Honeywell-Bull, and Cie. Bull 34 per cent.

French government sources to comment, they can at a decision on the fate will be taken by the not soon, probably next

Inflation at 30%

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—French economists are predicting the rate of inflation here will soar to per cent next year from 17.1-per-cent level.

in the Rothschild International Bank monthly report, a lecturer at University, and Etienne n. the bank's senior

based their forecast on the following assumptions: Labor government will use controls to reduce corporate liquidity. As almost all future unit assets will be passed on

prices, which have been by controls and sub-

rise about 25 per cent. Bad U.S. harvests and pressure from the Brus-

lobby represented two the forecast.

raw material prices will soon because they are

ought on fixed-price, contracts.

many wage contracts voted an increase of 3 to 30 per cent, the cen-

tral bank believed that was conservative.

that real wages virtually unchanged

which would be in with the Labor gov-

social contract with constituents.

n. Investment Set Oct. 28 (Reuters).—me to invest about \$2.75 economic development r. planning minister Abdulah said today.

Steel Workers In Ruhr Offered 9% Wage Rise

KREFELD, West Germany, Oct. 28 (AP).—A one-year wage agreement for 200,000 workers in the vital Ruhr steel industry was reached today when union negotiators accepted management's offer of a 9-per-cent pay boost and 600 deutsche marks in two annual bonus payments.

The agreement, which must be approved by the union's wage tariff commission, would set an example for similar negotiations in other parts of the nation.

Government economists have urged industry wage hikes below 10 per cent to safeguard price stability and combat unemployment, now at an unprecedented 2.4 per cent of the total labor force.

The unions initially demanded 14 per cent more pay and other benefits.

French Trade Deficit

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—France's trade deficit with West Germany more than doubled to 8.16 billion francs (about \$1.7 billion) during the first eight months up from 3.33 billion francs a year earlier, figures published by the Franco-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry showed.

$\frac{1}{2}$

1

150

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 o'clock	High	Low	3 o'clock	High	Low	3 o'clock
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2

Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 o'clock	Stocks and Div in \$	High	Low	3 o'clock
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
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3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	3000 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15

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Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15

London Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15

Commodity	Unit	Price
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Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15
Corn	bu	1.05
Soybeans	bu	1.25
Wheat	bu	1.15

Gold Markets

Gold	Price
1 oz	1000.00
100 oz	100000.00
1 oz	1000.00
100 oz	100000.00
1 oz	1000.00
100 oz	100000.00

Exchange

Exchange	Rate
London	1.00
Paris	1.00
Frankfurt	1.00
London	1.00
Paris	1.00
Frankfurt	1.00

et Summary

et	Summary
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	Price
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

EUROBUSINESS.

As European business explores new profit opportunities in new markets, it requires, increasingly, the worldwide scope of Citibank/Europe.

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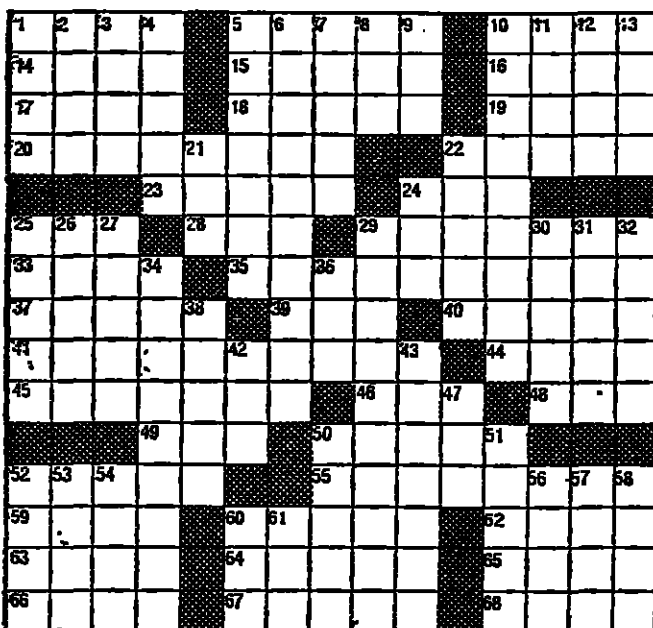
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Netherlands	Amsterdam	Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm	Denmark	Copenhagen
Switzerland	Zurich	Austria	Vienna
Belgium	Brussels	France	Paris
Germany	Frankfurt	Italy	Rome
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Sweden	Stockholm	Denmark	Copenhagen
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Belgium	Brussels	France	Paris
Germany	Frankfurt	Italy	Rome
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm	Denmark	Copenhagen
Switzerland	Zurich	Austria	Vienna

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Litter member
 - 5 Kind of nature
 - 10 Rough blow
 - 14 Copycat
 - 15 — Gay
 - 16 (W. W. II plane)
 - 17 Silk worm
 - 18 Bonheur
 - 19 Leaking
 - 20 Gush forth
 - 21 Traps
 - 22 "Bean"
 - 23 British county
 - 24 Wire measure
 - 25 Certain
 - 26 Wednesday
 - 27 Insect
 - 28 Part of the head
 - 29 Spanish uncles
 - 30 Certain oarsmen
 - 31 Doctrine
 - 32 Immediately
 - 33 Hits a high
 - 34 pop-up
 - 35 Joe Doakes, e.g.
 - 36 Bride of
 - 37 Lohengrin
 - 38 Car-dot deals
 - 39 Drive into
 - 40 Eye woe
 - 41 Jump the
 - 42 Concede
 - 43 — of the trade
- DOWN**
- 1 Drapery holders
 - 2 Pueblo Indian
 - 3 Draw — on
 - 4 Jack and Jill's
 - 5 — Pizza
 - 6 Small goose
 - 7 Sittian city
 - 8 Favorable votes
 - 9 Sculpture piece
 - 10 Biblical ox
 - 11 Not well done
 - 12 Brush
 - 13 Monster loch
 - 14 Across: Prefix
 - 15 Court routine
 - 16 Subtle
 - 17 Code name
 - 18 "Arabian Nights" name
 - 19 Be off guard
 - 20 Resembling a precious stone
 - 21 Metals
 - 22 Swinging rhythm
 - 23 Chaucer unit
 - 24 Cry of triumph
 - 25 Chevalier song
 - 26 subject
 - 27 Chinese leader
 - 28 Essence
 - 29 Non-keeper of secrets
 - 30 Sharpens
 - 31 People in
 - 32 "Upstairs, Downstairs"
 - 33 (cat's-eye)
 - 34 French port
 - 35 Literary piece
 - 36 Turkish palace
 - 37 areas
 - 38 — de guerre
 - 39 Ankabone
 - 40 Mil. title
 - 41 Appointed
 - 42 Marble
 - 43 On
 - 44 (couscous)
 - 45 Decrease
 - 46 gradually
 - 47 Pronoun
 - 48 Soft mud
 - 49 Visual state
 - 50 Suffix
 - 51 Poetic animals
 - 52 "Don't — the door!"
 - 53 German composer
 - 54 Relative of sis



WEATHER

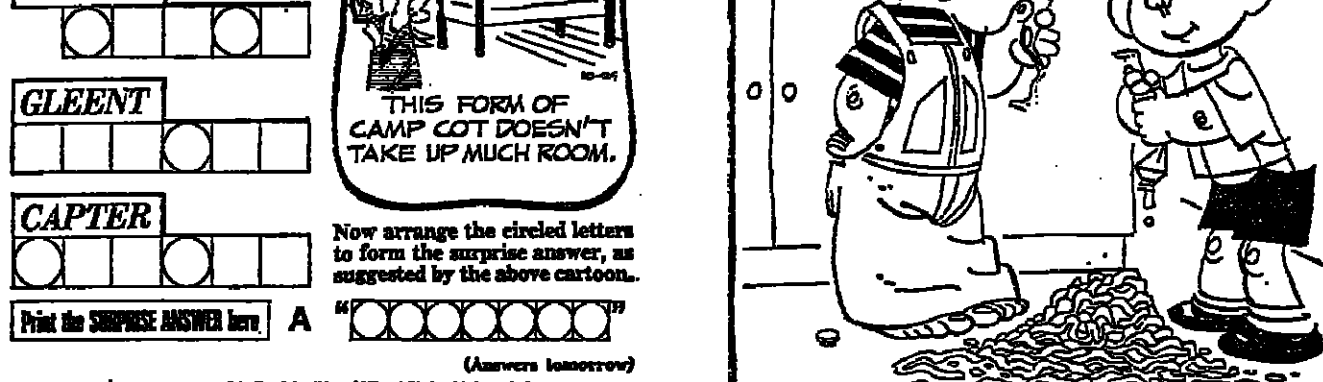
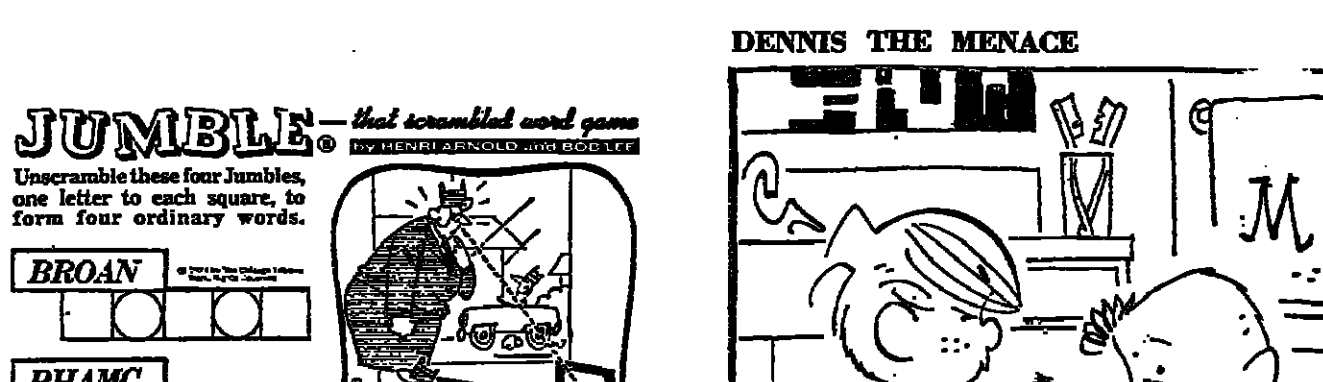
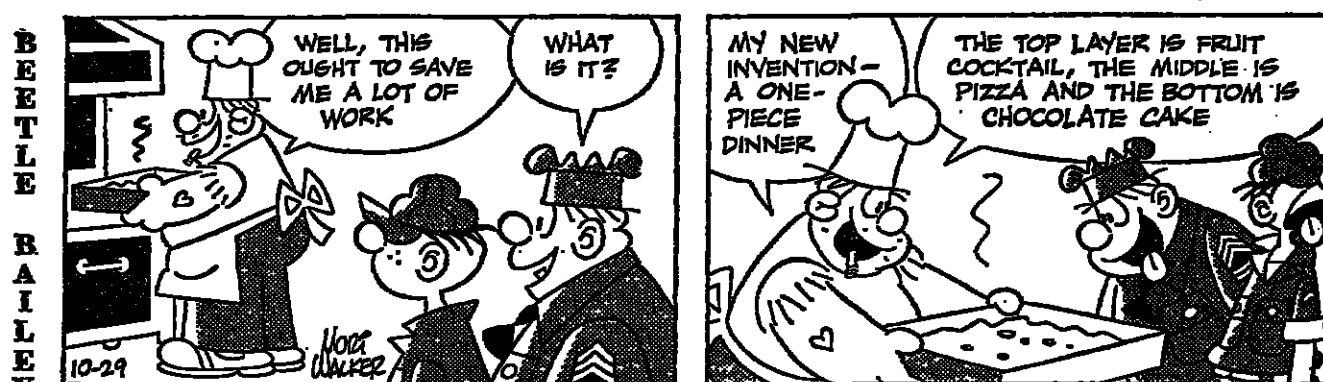
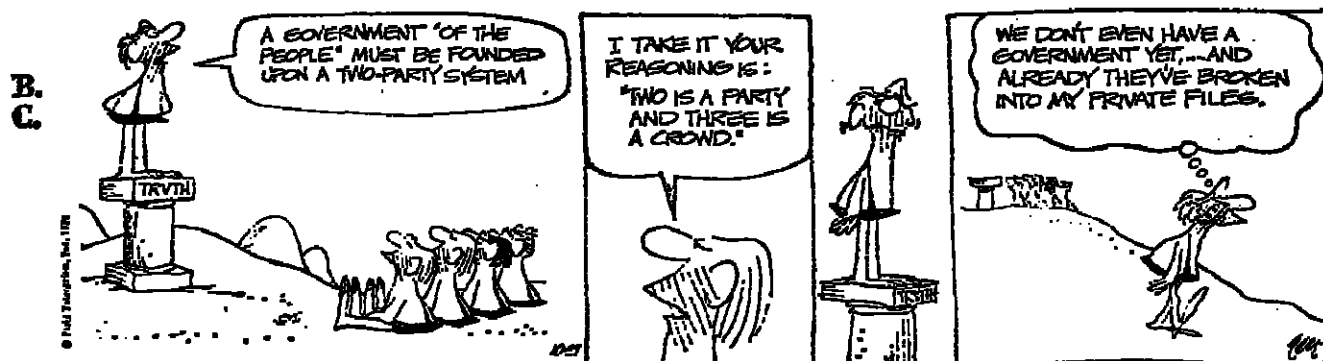
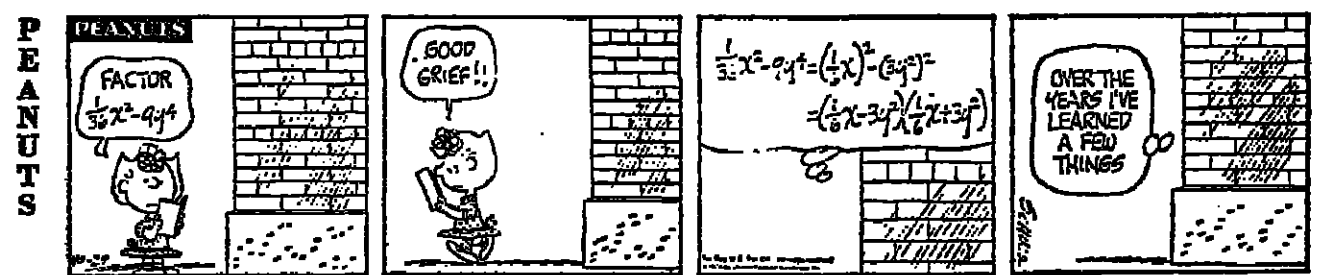
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ALBANY	12						

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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AMERICAN BANKING CORP.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(1) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(2) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(3) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(4) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
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(6) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(7) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
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(32) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
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(35) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
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(47) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(48) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(49) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(50) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(51) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(52) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(53) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(54) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(55) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(56) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(57) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(58) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(59) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(60) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(61) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(62) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(63) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(64) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(65) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(66) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(67) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(68) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(69) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(70) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(71) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(72) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(73) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(74) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(75) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(76) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(77) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(78) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(79) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(80) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(81) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(82) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(83) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(84) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(85) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(86) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(87) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(88) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(89) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(90) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(91) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(92) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(93) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(94) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(95) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(96) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(97) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(98) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(99) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.
(100) American Bank Corp.	SP45.10	(d)	AMERICAN BANKING CORP.



Jumbles: ABOUT LIBEL NEPHEW HEARSE
 Yesterday's Answer: What very old pictures generally are—SILENT

BOOKS

New and Novel

Reviewed by Martin Levin

THE TEMPTATION OF ARCHER WATSON

By Lawrence Sanders, W. W. Norton & Co. 240 pp. \$6.95.

It doesn't take much to tempt Archer Watson, resident bum at a New Orleans tennis club. So it's no surprise that he is soon involved in a case of statutory rape with one of his more prominent pupils. The tennis pro's predicament is the springboard for a well-paced comedy that introduces Olin McKenna, an industrialist who wants to turn the Gulf Coast into the Ruhr Valley. What has this grand design got to do with the plight of a lovely sex offender? Lots. Mr. Sanders weaves a tangled web indeed, in which impossible situations are spliced together with sharp caricatures and funny dialogue. He has perfect pitch for the sounds of "the Big Easy," also known as New Orleans.

HARLEQUIN

By Morris West, William Morrow & Co. 324 pp. \$7.95.

"We were bankers," muses the narrator of Morris West's latest, "we washed money clean as a daisy." But the narrator is a 15-year-old with the prophetic name of Christy. Christy is less concerned with poverty than with family and age-old rites of manhood. Christy is a God-fearing person who bristles at the feelings of young men. Four religious, spiritual and painfully honest characters provide for Christy a few hurdles in the way of growing up. Some of Deal's nostalgia, however, has an almost otherworldly quality in the novel of Southern adolescence. Christy has been discovering the joy of anything. When the author excels in it, the acute pleasures that he has found in a chapter called "Things," Christy's own magazine subscriptions to buy second-hand radio and tinny batteries. With the aid of a lofty aerial and an electrical-minded neighbor, the thing in Des Moines, Iowa. Deal makes this hard-won joy seem as precious as it must once have been.

THE BOMB THAT COULD LIP-READ

By Donald Seaman, Stein and Day. 263 pp. \$7.95.

At the heart of this high-tech thriller is a sophisticated bomb that can be set off by the radio-transmitted sound of the human voice. This infernal machine is cunningly planted in a house in Ulster where a meeting of British bigwigs is scheduled to take place. But between lip and concussion there are enough steps to raise an already high level of suspense.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truesdell

In bridge as elsewhere it is not always easy to identify a phantom. If you sacrifice in four spades against four hearts and go down one or two tricks doubled, you can reasonably hope to show a theoretical profit, depending on the vulnerability. But if it proves subsequently that four hearts would have failed, then you have created a phantom and suffered a heavy loss.

Doubt creeps in when the fate of the opposing contract is obscure. A phantom was the unhappy fate of several East-West pairs in the Pan-American Invitational pairs event in Mexico. They played in four spades doubled, going down three tricks for a penalty of 500 points. As a save against four hearts, this was obviously too heavy a price to pay.

The question then had to worry about in the post-mortem was whether four hearts would have succeeded. If it could, the loss was only 500 points, a trivial amount. If it could not, then the save was a phantom costing 550. As South would plan to ruff his spade losers in the dummy, the best lead for the defense would be a trump—not a likely choice in practice. East plays one of his honors and South wins. He cashes the spade ace and ruffs a spade. He then cashes two diamond winners and ruffs a diamond. However, East seizes the opportunity to dispose of his remaining spade, leaving himself in a position to overruff the dummy.

South should not be in a hurry to take another ruff in the dummy. His aim is to score all the trumps in his own hand, and his next move is to lead to the club ace and play the last diamond.

WEST	THAT	CLUB	RUFF	EAST
♠ KJ7	♠ KJ7	♣ 109	♣ 109	♠ KJ7
♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A
♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ
♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109

WEST	THAT	CLUB	RUFF	EAST
♠ KJ7	♠ KJ7	♣ 109	♣ 109	♠ KJ7
♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A
♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ
♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109

WEST	THAT	CLUB	RUFF	EAST
♠ KJ7	♠ KJ7	♣ 109	♣ 109	♠ KJ7
♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A
♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ
♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109

WEST	THAT	CLUB	RUFF	EAST
♠ KJ7	♠ KJ7	♣ 109	♣ 109	♠ KJ7
♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A
♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ
♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109

WEST	THAT	CLUB	RUFF	EAST
♠ KJ7	♠ KJ7	♣ 109	♣ 109	♠ KJ7
♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A	♥ A
♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ	♦ QJ
♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109	♣ 109

